Mr. MIRZA M. AZEEZULLA BEIG.—Seeing that about 160 students are coming from various extensions of the city, why not open another school in some central place?

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman).—We shall consider the proposal next year if funds permit.

Mr. MIRZA M. AZEEZULLA BEIG.—When even standing accommodation is not available now, is it desirable to postpone the question till next year?

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—The attitude of Government on the question will be explained in connection with the adjournment motion which will be taken up to-day.

Mr. A. N. RAMA RAO.—Has it come to the notice of Government that the accommodation in the Visvesvarapuram Middle and Primary Schools is quite inadequate?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—No.

Mr. A. N. RAMA RAO.—For want of furniture, pupils of the first year class are made to sit on the floor, which is injurious to health specially in the cold season. Will arrangements be made for the supply of the necessary furniture?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Whatever is possible will be done.

Mr. T. L. GANGOJI RAO SALANKEY.—Now that the Maharashtra Mandali Primary School in Basavanagudi has been converted into a middle school, will the present grant-in-aid to it be increased suitably?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—This will be enquired into.

Rates of Assessment in Kolar District.

Q.—10. Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR (Mulbagal Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the maximum and minimum rates of assessment of dry, wet and garden lands in each taluk of the Mysore State during the original survey;

(*b*) how the rates for such lands were fixed during the re-survey;

(*c*) the average rate of assessment per acre in each taluk?

A.—The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Rajasevaprasaktha B. T. Kesvaiengar).—

(*a*) The attention of the member is invited to the statement published on pages 264 to 317 of the Proceedings of the Representative Assembly of June 1931. The maximum dry rate has since been reduced to Rs. 2-12-0 per acre wherever it was in excess of it.

(*b*) The reasons for fixing the rates during re settlement are fully explained in the orders sanctioning the rates.

(*c*) *Vide* reply to (*a*).

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR.—Are the Government aware that even the fourth class rates in Kolar and Bangalore districts are higher than the first class rates in other districts of the State?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—If that is so, it must be for very good reasons.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR.—What are the reasons?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—At the time of survey, factors like classification of the soil, yield, transport facilities, all these were considered and the rates fixed.

Mr H. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR.—What are the special reasons justifying very high rates in only two of the districts?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—The survey reports fully explain the reasons.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR.—Has not Mr. Grant observed in his report that the rates in Kolar District are very high and deserve to be reduced?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—No; on the other hand, the rates are well within the maximum indicated in connection with the re-survey.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR.—In Mr. N. S. Subba Rao's report on Taxation in Mysore, has not an observation been made that the rates in the Kolar District are generally very high?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—That is why Government issued orders reducing the maximum to Rs. 2-12-0 per acre.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR.—Is it not a fact that even that is a

very high rate considering present-day conditions?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.– Government do not think so and are unable to reduce the rates further.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR.—Are the Government aware that as regards roads, railway facilities, price of land, prices of agricultural produce, etc., there was no difference as between the time of the original survey and that of the re-survey?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—If that were so, the rates would not have been revised at all.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR.—Has it come to the notice of Government that, in recent years, owing to failure of rains, the raiyats have been finding it difficult to pay even the assessment?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—I am not prepared to admit that the average rainfall is very much less than before.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR.—Are the Government aware that timely rains, and not the average rainfall, are more important from the point of view of the agriculturist?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Quite so. And that is why we have the system of resettlement once in every 30 years.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR.—Even now considering the present-day conditions, will the Government be pleased to compare the rates of assessment in Kolar District with those obtaining in the adjoining districts of British India and reduce the rates to the level existing in Chittoor, North Arcot and Anantapur?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR—A special committee went into the question of land assessment in Kolar District. In trying to compare the prevailing rates with those in Madanapalli, Chittoor and North Arcot; that committee discovered that different sets of circumstances existed in the two sets of places. The committee therefore came to the conclusion that the rates obtaining in the bordering districts of British India need not be adopted in the Kolar District.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR.—Were there any non-official members on that committee?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—No.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR.—In all such matters, is it not advisable to consult non-official opinion also?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—That is being done as far as possible.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH.—Even now, will the Government be pleased to appoint another committee with an adequate number of non-official members on it to consider the question afresh?

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau).—That is not a supplementary question.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY.—Has not the committee which went into the question admitted that the rates obtaining in Kolar District are very high?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Notice.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY.—Do the Government agree that the relief now given is not adequate?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—No.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA.—Did not the Dewan observe, in replying to a resolution moved in this very House in June 1937, that the rates of dry assessment in Kolar District were very high and that Government would have them re-examined?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Possibly.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA.—Was it not in pursuance of that promise that the Revenue Commissioner went to the Kolar District and held certain enquiries?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—I cannot say.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA.—Did he not report to Government that a reduction of rates was called for?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—This is what the Revenue Commissioner reported to Government:—

> . . . I wish to add that the order of Government regarding permanent reduction of dry assessment to Rs. 2-12-0 has, to a substantial extent, reduced the hardship caused . . . In the foregoing circumstances, I consider no further enquiry is necessary and it will not lead to any useful results.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA.—In that report, has he stated that he compared the rates in the two areas and that there was a glaring difference?

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—The two cases are not similar. And I may add

that in some cases, our rates are much more favourable. The conditions below the ghats cannot be compared with those obtaining in the plateau.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 1.

Measures for balancing the State Budget.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA moved the following resolution on behalf of himself and Mr. B. M. Muniswamappa :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that they be pleased to follow the following principles in balancing the State Budget and that a committee consisting of official and non-official members be formed to furnish suggestions to bring the said principles into force:

(*a*) that no extension in service be given to any official after his 55th year;

(*b*) that all superfluous offices be immediately abolished;

(*c*) that no new appointments be created without the consent of this Assembly;

(*d*) that no allowance more than one be given to any official in the State;

(*e*) that the existing number of nine districts be reduced by amalgamating small districts;

(*f*) that two or more departments be conveniently amalgamated, wherever possible, in order to cut down the expenditure of the State; and

(*g*) that the existing Sub-Division Offices be reduced as far as possible."

In doing so, the mover referred to the present practice of granting extensions of service to superannuated officers and said that he had, for several years past, been impressing on the Government the necessity of enforcing the rule about retiring from service every officer of Government on his completing the age of 55. But he was sorry to find that Government had not taken the suggestion seriously at all. Meanwhile the Government of Bombay had already put that rule into force within a year after the Congress Ministry had assumed office, and no exception or breach of the rule was allowed in any instance. The mover then proceeded to consider the merits and demerits of the rule relating to the retirement of officers on their attaining the age of 55. First, if that rule was enforced, the substitute for a retired officer would be started on the minimum salary of the graded appointment: and so the difference in salaries of the two persons would be a saving to the Government. Secondly, as a result of the seriatim promotions that would have to be effected in the establishment, the last place would fall vacant and a new recruit would be appointed in that vacancy; this would result in unemployment relief to some small extent. For both these reasons, enforcement of the rule was desirable. As against that, the practice of giving extensions to officers would entail unnecessary expenditure to Government, so that popular feeling was definitely opposed to that practice being continued any longer.

Dealing with the next point, *viz.*, immediate abolition of all superfluous appointments, he invited attention to a question put by Mr. Chamiah, in reply to which the First Member of Council had been pleased to promise that the question of abolishing the post of Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, would be examined. The speaker would add that a detailed scrutiny would reveal the existence of several such superfluous appointments. Retrenchment committees had been appointed in the past, under the chairmanship, in one case, of Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, and in another, of Rajadharmapravina K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, retired Chief Justice of Mysore. Both the committees had gone minutely into the question and made elaborate recommendations. Most of the recommendations had been accepted by Government in principle, though the speaker was sorry to have to remark that those very recommendations had been observed more in the breach than in the observance. He therefore urged that those recommendations also should be given effect to without further delay.

The next point, he said, related to the question of creating and filling up of new appointments. The people in the villages, who were mostly of limited means, spent their all on educating their children in the hope that the latter might rise to gazetted ranks under Government. But the speaker regretted to say that there was a bitter complaint that higher appointments were not conferred on people from the villages but that they were all going to sons of the